



DR. HURD'S
DISCOURSE
BEFORE THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.



*AT a Semiannual Meeting of the HUMANE SOCIETY,
in BOSTON, June 11th, 1799.*

VOTED, That the Honorable JAMES SULLIVAN and ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq's. Rev. JOHN MCKEAN, Doctor JOSIAH BARTLETT, and Doctor WILLIAM SPOONER, be a Committee to wait upon Doctor ISAAC HURD, and to return him the thanks of this Society, for his elegant and ingenious Discourse delivered this day, and request of him a Copy for the Prefs.

*An Extract from the Minutes,
of the said Society,
JOHN AVERY, Recording Secretary.*

CONCORD, June 13th, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

Sensible that my abilities were inadequate to the task assigned me by the Trustees; yet impressed with a sense of the politeness in their appointment, I accepted; excited by the like impressions, I, agreeable to your request, though with diffidence, submit the publication of my imperfect production; not doubting but the Candor of the Public will cover it from Criticism,

I am, GENTLEMEN,

with much esteem,

your most obedient,

humble servant,

ISAAC HURD,


Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq;

Chairman of the Committee.




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A
DISCOURSE
DELIVERED IN THE
CHURCH IN BRATTLE STREET,
IN
BOSTON,
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1799;
BEFORE THE
HUMANE SOCIETY,
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.


By ISAAC HURD, A.M. *K*

FELLOW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN & THOMAS FLEET, CORNHILL, 1799.

T O

JOHN WARREN, M. D. Anat. Chirur. Prof. Hers. &c. &c.

PRESIDENT,

Rev. *SIMEON HOWARD, D. D. VICE PRESIDENT,*

Rev. *JOHN LATHROP, D. D. SECOND VICE PRESIDENT,*

AND THE

OTHER TRUSTEES OF THE *HUMANE SOCIETY,*

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

THIS DISCOURSE

Is most respectfully DEDICATED,

By their

Most Obedient

Humble Servant,



ISAAC HURD.



A

D I S C O U R S E.



THE subject of our proposed discourse has been ably treated by my worthy predecessors—A just cause for diffidence in a person not accustomed to public speaking.—A request for your candor therefore, and an earnest desire that you will cover with your Charity the defects of the speaker, are something more than idle ceremony.—

THE Tear of Sensibility, says Juvenal, is the most honorable Characteristic of Humanity.

THERE are two principles in human Nature relative to the concerns and enjoyments of the present life.—Our first consciousness is that of our own Existence, our own Wants, and our own Pleasures. The natural consequence is, that the idea of escaping all inconveniences to ourselves, and procuring our own pleasure, should be a primary object with man. This we believe to be our first incitement to Action.—

BUT

BUT they who imagine that all the movements of the heart of an individual regard himself alone, greatly mistake the Theory of human Nature. They can only view our Race through a medium, which tends to mortify and disgust a Noble Mind.

MAN has a principle next, at least, in order and strength to the love of himself, the principle or sentiment of sociability. It leads him to love and cherish others of his kind. And this social principle is divided and diversified, a thousand ways, and appears in an infinity of forms.

THE infant, new to existence, whose eyes cannot yet sustain the flow of light, has nothing of the charms of figure or motion to attract our complacent regards. Yet, let but a man appear, in whose heart this suggestion arises,—"This is my son"—and the little picture of misery becomes the most interesting object in the universe.

THE parental and filial relation is the foundation of tender Charities, which language cannot describe, and which we know by our feelings alone.

GOODNESS from a certain centre, spreads around like the rays of the sun—Not confined to the domestic circles, it seeks objects in the remoter relations of life.

INNUMERABLE instances are recorded in history, both sacred and profane, in which, Friendship has produced extraordinary

traordinary effects. One young Hero, in the field of battle, has obtruded his own breast on the enemy's weapons, to save the life of another, his companion and friend.

If Pylades and Orestes, if Nisus and Euryalus, are mere names in romance—There are not wanting a David and a Jonathan—The apostle John, and our Saviour Jesus, who honored the name and relation of friendship. And may I not add, an Adams and a Washington, who are devoting their lives to the salvation of their country.

LET the patrons of cold and selfish interest maintain self-love to be the only principle of man's actions; a thousand facts, a thousand instances there are, to invalidate their theories.

Too ill an opinion of mankind, tends more to vice than that which verges to the other extreme. They therefore, are doubly meritorious, who set examples of kindness and humanity. They at once take off the contaminating reproach from human nature, and set examples of the sublimest virtues.

OUR heavenly Instructor asserted the social principle with admired force of eloquence, in his Answer to the Question, Who is my Neighbour?

AN unhappy traveller lies robb'd, stript, wounded and almost bleeding to death, by the way-side : A Levite came

to

to the place and passed by on the other side : Next a Priest came that way, and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. Ye powers of gentleness and mercy, what a Priest was this ! Such Priests, God be thanked, are rare in these Christian times, and rare may they ever be.

THIS Traveller must die. 'Tis a long, long distance from any inhabitants, and no body to help, but a poor Samaritan, who hates the Jews from national principles, who has been branded by them, as Schismatic, and worshippers of Idols. Surely no help is to be expected from him. How could any object be more remote from selfish regards ? Yet this stranger, when he saw the perishing traveller, had compassion on him, applied every necessary and healing remedy, and engaged at his own expense, for his perfect restoration.

Go thou and do likewise, was the counsel of our blessed Saviour, to the person who consulted him. This corresponds with the principles of this Humane Society. The arm of benevolence embraces the stranger, the remotest relation among human beings. It matters not if the Sufferer be remote, an Alien, an Outlaw, or even an Enemy. No difference of colour or climate, Nation, political arrangement of religion, or peculiar manners, form any obstacle to your benevolence. It is widely diffusive as the Light, and the Air. Many, whom you never saw, and never will have knowledge of, will, in many instances, experience the happy effects of your Liberality and Benevolence.

THIS shall in our times, prove an instance, that mankind are not always moved by self-interest, nor does that always bear the principal influence in the Human Heart.

THIS excellent taste of pleasure, by which man finds his happiness in doing good, is perfectly agreeable to reason. Man is placed a weak, dependant creature on this extensive globe : without the aid of society, the most helpless of all beings. It is by society our wants are supplied, our wishes completed, and we enabled to defend ourselves in possession of such comforts as we enjoy.

IN every distress and every danger, man calls upon his fellow man for aid. It is the common interest to pursue the social principle, and give it the utmost effect.

YET, here we must regret the frequent mistakes of man. By what unhappy fate is it, that the destructive arts and passions have more praise and popularity than the useful and benevolent ? An Achilles is celebrated in song, he lives in splendor, and passes off the stage with pomp and magnificence. While the Inventors of useful Arts, and the Improvers of the state of Society, often live in indigence and obscurity.

THE method of associating in regular bodies, has an excellent tendency to remedy this evil. Virtue receives from association the just reward or praise due to her meritorious actions. Approbation properly bestowed, fans the solitary flame, and makes man, every where, alive to a sense of honor and virtue.

IN some Nations, the tender and benevolent passions are rather discountenanced, and thought dishonorable, while the ferocious are had in honor. The Savage of the Wilderness, returning from hunting, or some warlike expedition, is met by his Wife and Children : He regards them in sullen silence, and scarcely takes notice of all their demonstrations of joy and tenderness. It is too much condescension for the majestic Savage. He suppresses the feelings of his heart, that he may not be thought to depart from his dignity.

BUT this same being, so tenacious of his dignity, lest he be subdued by the softer passions, thinks it noble to give way to all the fury and extravagance of revenge. To inflict all the most exquisite and invented tortures on the helpless captive in his power, is at the same time, in his view, a noble and worthy action.—Such strange ideas of dignity possess the rude and uncultivated mind.

THE truth is, every Nation is inspired with the object of its worship. It possesses the like temper with its God. The Savage, who worships the evil Spirit, is animated by the same infuriate passions, which that Spirit is supposed to possess. In the utmost indulgence of cruelty, he supposes that he performs a service, agreeable to the nature of his God. His temper is from his superstition.

It is also visible, that where Christianity is professed in any tolerable degree of purity, devout Worshipers of the most benevolent God are generally inspired with the like benevolent spirit.

HENCE

HENCE the many establishments in Christian nations, for alleviating the Miseries of human beings. The worship of a God, whom they conceive to be supremely benevolent, has an influence, which incessantly moves them to benevolent actions.

THE commands of that religion, require us to consider our social love, in point of duty, equivalent to our regard for ourselves.

THOU shalt love thy Neighbour as thyself. Could the obligation of the social principle be more clearly expressed? In a word, the principle of self-love and the social sentiments appear to be simple and original principles of our nature.

SOCIETIES instituted for charitable purposes, abound in Christian Nations, and especially, where religion possesses the greatest purity.

THE Hospitals in England, for disabled Soldiers and Seamen—for Women who have been deceived into misery—for the poor of that sex, in circumstances of particular distress—for Children disowned and rejected of their Parents; are proofs of the active spirit of benevolence.

IN this Commonwealth, we are not strangers to this spirit. The groans and tears of distress are heard and regarded. Nor the Christian, the free born American, turn by on the other side.

THE Massachusetts, the Scots, the Episcopal, the Charitable Fire Society, and Congregational Charitable Societies, Marine, Mechanic, Masonic and various other Societies, existing and acting on the same benevolent plan and principle.

THESE are testimonies of that spirit, which pervades an American bosom. They declare who that God is, to whom the free born Citizens of Massachusetts pay their humble and devout adorations.

LONG may this spirit remain in our Country—Nor shall the Humane Society be considered as the least, in the work of social benevolence.

THE instances are few, if any, in which they can be supposed to receive any temporal or pecuniary benefit, from their exertions. They are deeds of expense and not of revenue : Yet, they have a reward, which shall exceed all the treasures of the east. They have the consciousness of doing good, of saving the lives of multitudes. The number preserved by the operation of a similar society in England, have amounted to thousands. The lapse of time shall add great numbers to those, who have been preserved by means of this Society, among ourselves. The same labors shall, here, produce the same effects, and crown the Authors, with the well deserved Eulogy of meritorious Patriots, and lovers of human kind.

CAN we imagine a Charity better directed? Its object is great and surprising. Many persons who otherwise must be dead to every purpose of society, as far as their relations and dearest interests are concerned, will be restored to life.

WHETHER there were any latent spring or germ of life, which gave success to the experiment, or not, may forever remain a secret. But those live, who before, and without this experiment were dead, irrecoverably dead.

THE thought is astonishing—and in an age of superstition might be thought profane—but the Author of all wisdom has seen fit to communicate to us the knowledge of the means. A sufficient indication, as the act is benevolent, that he wills us to carry it into effect. But unless the act were evidently good, we might almost deem it a trespass on the mysteries of the invisible world.

CAN any object be more benevolent? Facts will demonstrate this, better than reasoning. Behold the man redeemed from the whelming waves, laid on the bed, and the benevolent operators around. The cold clay long resists their efforts, and there is scarce the least and most transient sign of life: Yet the work is continued with assiduity, till at last the Patient is seen to gasp, then breathes, then raises himself up, and looks around with consternation and astonishment, wondering at the solemn scene. What must be the ecstasy of joy in that aged Father, who considered this Son, as the prop of his declining years; the Mother, who

who still more intensely felt the relation, and stood in greater need of support : The Brethren and Sisters flock around with elated expressions of joy in their features, with sparkling eyes, and extended arms, and are scarcely restrained by violence, the too pathetic embrace. Last in the group, as last awakened from stupefaction and grief, comes the tender Wife, with her lovely Infant in her arms, who smiles on the reanimated, paternal countenance. She sinks, she swoons with excess of joy, and drops her little Infant on the knees of her reviving Husband.

SCENES like this, in consequence of your benevolent exertions, shall often be realized, and a thousand tongues shall implore eternal blessings on your heads.

AMONG the sons of misery and danger, the shipwrecked Mariner, has the decided preference. That wretched remnant of a numerous crew, are climbing the rocks, dripping, with water, and in the utmost danger of perishing with the cold. The island appears a waste and barren wilderness—not a vestige of human existence is to be seen. It is morning, and the retiring storm presents the broken Vessel in fragments on the shore. They range the shore alternately—alternately they climb the cliffs, and gaze over the now calm surface of the sea : they waste the day in fruitless expectation. Night comes on, and their minds are sunk to the verge of extreme despair : But with the darkness which brings their despair, comes the relief, arising from the
cottage,

cottage, erected by your benevolent exertions. They fly to the unexpected relief, and recognize the Authors. May such prayers and such gratitude as shall then arise from their hearts, meet with acceptance before the Throne of the Omnipotent.

THE Nature of our civil governments second the influence of religion, in cherishing the sentiments of love and humanity. Every movement of our policy teaches us our intimate relation to each other.

CITIZENS, free and equal in their rights, must find it policy to cherish in their hearts, the kindest mutual regards. Nor should any difference of sentiments respecting the measures of government, for a moment, suspend the kind offices of humanity.

THE Republic is like a Ship, in which we are all embarked, in which all our interests are included : If we sink, we sink in a mass ; if we prosperously sail, all shall enjoy the benefit of the voyage ; all therefore, must submit to the general sentiment ; all must obey the constituted authorities. If any thing should be amiss, the frequent recourse to public sentiment, by Elections, must finally expel every thing disagreeable to the People. Happy the People who are favored with such a Government : happy, thrice happy, if they improve it aright.

WHILE

WHILE Christianity retains its influence, the sentiments of humanity will prevail. It gives an importance to the being of Man, which vanishes at once, if Christianity be set aside. They who have set aside entirely, the hope and sentiment of the religious man and the Christian, must find the sentiments of humanity decaying in their bosoms, and even ready to die.

BUT while the spirit of genuine liberty, and the spirit of true religion reign—the sentiment of Humanity will expand itself with success. The kind and benevolent passions and affections of the human heart, will be deemed less verging to weakness—and ferocity will not long be thought an appendage of dignity. Human Nature will be supposed to wear its most pleasing form, when the gentle affections are predominant and restricted by the rules of virtue alone. Then the haunt of briars and thorns, shall become a cultivated garden ; and the roughest wilderness a fertile field. Then shall Charity nourish the sufferer, and the rich man be the patron of the poor—and the labourer be honest to his employer, on the assurance of an adequate reward.—Industry, the Parent Virtue, shall go through the land, while Peace, Equity and Truth, shall follow in her train.

COULD mankind rightly estimate affairs, they would see, that to promote every generous sentiment, is to promote their own good : Not immediately indeed, but if we leave our recompence to the Supreme Arbiter of events, it will assuredly come.

THE system of Providence is full of these re-actions—The good which is done by the virtuous, by the eternal law of the universe, reverts to them—and the wrong which is done by the injurious, returns to themselves, and shall be an adequate recompence for their crimes.

THE President, Vice Presidents, and other Officers of this Society, will, together with the Members of this worthy Institution, permit me to congratulate them on the Noble, Rational, Christian, and even Heavenly work in which they are engaged. A Charity more excellent in its object, if the object be any thing earthly, cannot be imagined by man.

THE success with which it has been attended, has been truly astonishing. That so many should be restored to their Friends and Country, once apparently dead, and that the number should be continually increasing, is what we should not believe, were there any possibility of a doubt : But the proofs are irrefragable. Envy and malice stand silent, and confess your merits : Scepticism itself is here obliged to believe and admire.

You, acting on the principles of Piety, and genuine benevolence to man, shall not lose your reward. The applause of all the good and virtuous shall follow. The heart of many a Parent, Brother, Sister, Lover and Friend, shall bless you with inexpressible rapture. Angels and Saints look down with complacency on deeds like these. The heavenly harps shall never chaunt the praises of conquerors, they shall

disdain the renown of those, who have sacrificed millions to their ambition, and who have thined the inhabitants of the globe, but the praises of such benevolent deeds shall be in perfect harmony with celestial strings, and be chaunted only next in order to the praises of God and the Lamb.

PURSUÉ these pious works with unremitting diligence, with Christian faith and patience, and a Name and Place shall await you, near the Apostles and Martyrs of our holy religion ; an exalted seat, among the spirits of the Just made perfect. The cup of cold water shall not lose its prize, much less shall the restoration of life itself, be thought unworthy of reward.

THE rewards of unfading renown will surely follow this Charity to the end of time : Never will they be forgotten, who have restored the apparently dead to life. You need no monument of sculpture, but they shall be reared to you. Poetry shall celebrate itself by your praises. Your deeds shall outlive history itself. Its crown, forever verdant, shall receive fresh verdure, when mingled with the laurels of your praise.

Joy shall be in Heaven, that such virtues are found on Earth. And to complete the whole of your felicity, in that day, when worlds shall dissolve, and earthly monuments shall be buried in eternal ruin, the Great Parent of the Universe, shall pronounce you his faithful Servants, and assign you a crown of Glory, which shall never fade.



A P P E N D I X.

THE Trustees of the Humane Society, having, in their private capacity, been informed of several instances of persons who had incurred apparent death by drowning or otherwise, and been fortunately recovered by the means recommended by the Society, and no communication made thereof; and convinced that publishing the circumstances of such incidents would be attended with beneficial effects, hereby request the citizens of this commonwealth, and particularly the gentlemen in the Medical line, to communicate to the Corresponding Secretary, all the instances that have, or shall come to their knowledge, of reanimation, and the means whereby those happy events are accomplished, with such other particulars of the time respiration was suspended, &c. as they shall think of importance to notice: As it is by comparing the success of different means and operations, that this important art can be brought to perfection. The Trustees are also desirous of extending the rewards promised by the Society for signal exertions throughout the Commonwealth, and for this reason they request information of all attempts of reanimation, even if they prove unsuccessful.

N.B. The Trustees request the same favour from the citizens of the neighbouring States.

An Extract from the Minutes of said Trustees,

JOHN AVERY, Recording Sec'y.

At a Meeting of the HUMANE SOCIETY, June 11th, 1799.

THE TRUSTEES of the HUMANE SOCIETY, having had frequent applications for reward in cases for which the Constitution of said Society does not authorize their granting a Premium, with their fellow-citizens to be informed, with a view to prevent fruitless applications, that the services for which said Society holds out a reward are,

FIRST. That when any accident shall happen producing apparent death, the person who shall first discover and endeavour to recover the subject, shall be entitled to a reward; but in no case are the Trustees allowed to exceed ten Dollars.

SECONDLY. The Person who shall receive into his or her house, the body of one apparently dead, with a view that means may be used for its recovery, is also entitled to such a compensation as the Trustees shall judge adequate.

THIRDLY.

THIRDLY. That any person who shall by a signal exertion, save another from death, is entitled to a reward in proportion to the risque and danger incurred.

By a signal exertion the Trustees conceive, must be understood something more than barely reaching out the hand, or throwing a rope from a wharf, or a boat, or even wading into the water to half a man's depth, and rescuing a man from drowning; for the principles of common humanity and sympathy are sufficient motives for such exertions, but it must include the endangering his own life or incurring some damage by impairing the health, or injuring his apparel or other property. In any or all these cases the Trustees are ready to grant adequate reward, when properly authenticated, but do not think themselves warranted by the regulations of the society to bestow them in other cases. *An extract from the minutes of said Society.*

JOHN AVERY, *Rec. Sec'y.*

PREMIUMS adjudged by the TRUSTEES,

since JUNE, 1798.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
To Henry Lambert for saving the life of a Child of Mr. Hambleton, South Street Dock,	4
To Joshua Hardy and George Rex, for saving a Child of Edmund Stevens, 4 Dollars each,	8
To John Wyer, for saving from drowning a Child of Mr. Spear's,	4
To George Geyer, for saving Micah Learnard,	3
To Abraham Breifing, for preserving the life of a Child,	4
To Moses Hemmenway for saving a Child from drowning,	4
To Joseph Costello, for ditto,	2
To William Brentnall, for ditto,	5
To Jacob Freeborn, for ditto,	3
To John Low, for ditto,	4
To Willard Lane, for saving a Man from drowning,	4
To Samuel Cox, jun. for saving John Thompson,	10
To Josiah Mason, for receiving into his house and assisting in the recovery of said John Thompson,	4
To Daniel Ball, for saving the life of Jacob Powers,	2
To Jacob Noyes, for saving a Child,	6
To John Hebden and Ebenezer Ward, for their exertions in saving the life of Ralph Riddle,	10

Dols. 77

State of Treasurer's Accounts for Year past.

		<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1798, To Printing Dr. Walter's Discourse, and			
June. expences of semiannual meeting,	-	94	83
To an over credit in Collection, by bad money,	-	4	67
To Premiums paid,	-	77	
To Jacob Kuhn's Salary,	-	30	
To 600 Dollars in 8 per Cent. Loan, at 1 per			
Cent. Discount on 3 Payments made on			
500 Dollars, the Treasurer accountable for			
future Instalments,		598	12½

Dols. 804 *Cts.* 62½

	<i>Contra Cr.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
By Balance in Treasurer's hands at last audit,		53	96
By Collection at semiannual meeting,	-	59	
By Interest on funded Stock and Dividends at			
Bank and West Boston Bridge,	-	335	44
By Subscriptions of Members,	-	259	27
By Balance due to Treasurer,	-	96	95½

Dols. 804 *Cts.* 62½

Property in hands of Treasurer, belonging to the Society.

	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
United States 6 per Cent. Stock, <i>Dols.</i> 1442, 17		
6 per Cent. Principal paid,	86, 65	1355 52
Ditto 3 per Cent.	-	708 83
Ditto deferred,	-	46 60
Massachusetts State Notes 5 per Cent.	-	2113 71
Union Bank Stock,	-	768
West Boston Bridge, 2 Shares, cost,	-	417 17
United States 8 per Cent. Stock,	-	600
Malden Bridge 1 Share,	-	140
Accumulating Fund on said Share, United		
States deferred Stock,	287	98

We

We the Subscribers appointed a Committee by the Humane Society to examine the Accounts of Rev. Dr. Parker, Treasurer, do find the same well vouched and right cast, and that a balance of Ninety-six Dollars, Ninety-five and a half Cents, is due to said Treasurer when the remaining Instalments on the 8 per Cent. Loan to the United States on 600 Dollars are discharged. We also find in his hands the Evidences of the Property enumerated on the other side.

Boston, June 16, 1799.

Thomas Dawes, } Committee.
Sampson Reed, }

OFFICERS of the HUMANE SOCIETY, chosen Dec. 1798.

JOHN WARREN, M. D. President.
Rev. SIMEON HOWARD, D. D. first Vice President.
Rev. JOHN LATHROP, D. D. second Vice President.
Rev. SAMUEL PARKER, D. D. Treasurer.
AARON DEXTER, M. D. Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN AVERY, Esq; Recording Secretary.

Rev. PETER THACHER, D. D.
NATHANIEL BALCH, Esq;
JEREMIAH ALLEN, Esq;
WILLIAM SPOONER, M. D.
SAMUEL PARKMAN, Esq;
JAMES SCOTT, Esq;

TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS deceased since the last Publication.

His Excellency INCREASE SUMNER, Esq; Roxbury.
Mr. Thomas Adams, Mr. Ephraim May,
James Avery, Esq; Machias, Mr. Paul Morrisey,
Samuel Barrett, Esq; Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D. Plymouth
Mr. James Cutler, William Sever, Esq; Worcester,
Robert Davis, Esq; Mr. Benjamin R. Welsh.

NAMES omitted in last Publication.

Col. Marston Watson, Mr. Samuel Whitwell.

MEMBERS admitted since June 1798.

Mr. William Allen, Capt. James Prince,
Francis Green, Esq; Medford. William Sherburne, Esq;
Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, Dorchester. William Sullivan, Esq;
Dr. Isaac Hurd, Concord. Mr. John L. Sullivan,
Mr. Benjamin Joy, Mr. William Whitwell,
Rev. Joseph McKean, Milton. Mr. Charles Williams Winship.
Mr. John Nicholson, Dorchester.



SUMMARY of the METHOD of TREATMENT *to be used with Persons apparently dead from drowning; as approved by the Humane Society of this Commonwealth, and published by desire of the Trustees.*

CONVEY the person to the nearest convenient house, with his head raised: Strip and dry him as quick as possible; clean the mouth and nostrils from froth and mud. If a child, let him be placed between two persons naked, in a hot bed. If an adult, lay him on a hot blanket or bed, and, in cold weather, near a fire—in warm weather, the air should be freely admitted into the room. The body is next to be gently rubbed with warm woollen cloths sprinkled with spirits, if at hand, otherwise dry: A heated warming pan may be now lightly moved over the back, properly covered with a blanket—and the body, if of a child, is to be gently shook every few minutes: Whilst these means are using, one or two assistants are to be employed in blowing up tobacco smoke into the fundament, with the instrument provided for the purpose, or a tobacco pipe, if that cannot be had—the bowl filled with tobacco and properly lighted, being covered with a handkerchief, or piece of linen; so as to defend the mouth of the assistant in blowing: Bathe the breast with hot rum, and persist in the use of these means for several hours. If no signs of life should then appear, let the body be kept warm several hours longer, with hot bricks, or vessels of hot water, applied to the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet, and this for a longer or shorter time, as the circumstances of the case may dictate.

The too customary method of rolling on a barrel, suspending by the feet, and every other violent mode of agitation, particularly in removing the body from the water, should be most carefully avoided.



STANDARD OF MEASUREMENTS
The standard of measurement is a
unit of length, and is defined as the
distance between two points on a
metal bar, which is kept at a
constant temperature of 62° F.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

